STE. GENEVIEVE. - MISSOURL

How to Get Homesteads,

More than common interest is being manifested of late among the people of this and other Pacific States to secure homestends on the public lands. How to secure these is a question that is often asked, and we shall answer it as briefly as possible. A homestead entry must not exceed 160 acres. It may be for eighty, or forty, or a smaller number of acres; but one homstead is all that any one person is entitled to. Women as well as men are entitled to homesteads, by compliance with the law.

The first is a written application to the Land Office in the district where the land to be entered is located. It must state the full name of the applicant; the section, township and range where the land lies, and the number of acres applied for; and the land must have been surveyed by the United States; and there reust be no prior, adverse, valid right to the land. On this application and none but citizens of the United States, or those who have filed to become such, are legally entitled to a homestead entry-the Register of the Land Office issues a certificate to the appli-This states that the person is legally entitled to the entry, the class of the land and that it is surveyed. The applicant then makes affidavit: That he has filed his application; that he or she is the head of a family or not, as the ease may be; that he is a citizen, or has deciaration of intention to become such: that he or she is twenty-one years of age; or, if a soldier, that he has served not less than ninety days in the army of the United States or in the navy in the time of actual war; that the upplication is made for his or her exclusive benefit, and for the purpose of actual settlement, and not for the benefit of any other person; and finally that he or she has not before had the benefit of the Homestead Law. This is sworn to before the Register or the Receiver. The next step is to pay the Land Office fee and commission, and to take possession of the land entered: The fees and commissions for homesteads are: For 160 acres of land within the belt of any railroad grant on the even-numbered sections, fee \$10 to be paid at the time of making the entry, and commission, \$12, to be paid at the same time. When the certificate of the title issues, \$12 more must be paid; a total of \$34. The fees and commission for eighty acres are just half asmuch; and for forty acres, \$11 in all. If the land is not within any landgrant belt the fees and commissions payable as above stated, amount to \$16 for 160 acres, and \$13 for eighty acres, and \$6.50 for forty acres. The resident owner of a farm of eighty acres may enter as a part of his homestead eighty adjoining acres on the same terms as above and the same forms. Or, if he owns forty acres, he may enter 120 additional of adjoining public lands. This is by the act of March 3, 1879.

To perfect title to a homestead entry five years' continuous residence is required. A single woman who has homestead land does not lose her right by marriage, but she must settle on and cultivate the land. An abandoned wife, if she continues to live on the homestead entered by her husband, is entitled to a certificate of the title in her own name. Minors under twenty-one years are not entitled to homestead porary Review. entry. The application, to be legal, ceiver, in office hours, and accompanied by the legal fees and commission. After continuous residence and cultivation for tive years the homesteader receives his patent of perfect title to the land. The aw as to residence does not prohibit him from working off the land for others for two or three weeks at a time. If he dies before the end of five years his widow or heirs may reside on the land for the remainder of the time and get the title. Where a man and a woman have made separate homestead entry on lands n, they may marry and complete the title to both by building and living in a house on the line on the two tracts. A husband loses none of his rights by the refusal of his wife to reside on the land .- San Francisco Chronicle.

Use of Coal.

About the beginning of the thirteenth century much objection was raised against its introduction into London on the plea that its smoke was an intolernuisance. This opposition was continued for nearly 200 years in some quarters, but it was at last obliged to fourteenth century many shallow colleries were opened out in the neighborhood of Newcastle-on-Tyne, but little is known about the progress of our subject during the course of the lifteenth century. There is enough to show, however, that the demand for coal went on increasing. In a petition presented to the Council by the Company of Brewers in 1578 we find that corporation offering to use wood ily in the neighborhood of Westminster Palace, as they toderstand that the Queen findeth "hersealfe greatly greated and annoyed with the taste and smoke of the sea cooles." Another author writing in 1631 says that "within thirty-six years last the nice dames of London would not come into any house or room when sea coals were burned, nor willingly cat the meat that was either sod or roasted with sea-coal fire." Soon after the commencement of the seventeenth century the use of coal for domestic purposes, as well as for washing. brewing, dyeing, etc., was general and complete. The mines were still shallow. and they were drained by means of horizontal tunnels called adits, water-gates, etc. Already attempts had been made to sink some of them under the waterlevel and to raise the water by machinery. In the year 1486-7 the monks of Finchdale Priory expended a sum of money at one of their colleries on the Wear "on the new ordinance of the pump" and on the purchase of horses to work it. Underground fires and noxious gases began also to appear about this time. The miners' tools conalmost total failure of it in some localisisted of a pick, a hammer, a wedge and ties, has been good in many others, so a wooden shovel. The coal was raised to the surface in some cases by means of a windlass, in others, as in the mines means equal to that of 1880. But prices are ruling high, and will probably be higher before long. For the foreign deof the east of Scotland, it was carried up stairs on the backs of women called coal-bearers. In the year 1615 the fleet of mand is large, over 23,000 barrels being exported recently in one week. And the vessels called the coal fleet, which carried the produce of the northern col-leries—one-half to London, the redryers now use immense quantities, the demand for "evaporated" apples growmainder to other destinations-numbered 400 sail. Many foreign vessels also. especially French, carried away cargoes of coal to their respective countries. Twenty years later the coal fleet had into 600 or 700 sail, and was already regarded as a great nursery of seamen.—Nature

The Aucient Language of India.

Every child now learns at school that English is an Aryan or Indo-European anguage: that it belongs to the Teutonic branch, and that this branch, together with the Italic, Greek, Celtic, Slavonic, Iranic and Indic branches, all spring from the same stock, and form together the great Aryan or Indo-European family of speech. But this, though it is taught now in our elementary schools, was really, but fifty years ago, like the opening of a new horizon of the world of the intellect, and the extension of a feeling of closest fraternity that made us feel at home where before we had been strangers, and changed millions of so-called barbarians into our own kith and kin. To speak the same language constitutes a closer union than to hav drunk the same milk; and Sanskrit, the ancient lauguage of India, is substantially the same language as Greek, Latin an I Anglo-Savon. This is a lesson which we should never have learned but from a study of Indian language and literature: and if India had taught us nothing else, it would have taught us more than almost any other language

It is quite amusing, though instructive also, to read what was written by scholars and philosophers when this new light first dawned on the world. They would not have it; they would not believe that there could be any community of origin between the people of Athens and Rome and the so-called Niggers of India. The classical scholars scouted the idea, and I myself still remember the time, when I was a student at Leipzig and began to study Sanskrit, with what contempt any remirks on Sanskrit or comparative grammar were treated by my teachers, men such as Gottfried Hermann, Haupt, Westermann, Stailbaum, and others, No one for a time ever was so completely laughed down as Prof. Bopp, when he first published his "Comparative Grammar of Sanskrit, Zend, Greek, Latin and All hands were against him; Gothic." and if in comparing Greek and Latin with Sanskrit, Gothic, Celtic, Slavonic, or Persian, he happened to have placed one single accent wrong, the shouts of those who knew nothing but Greek and Latin, and probably looked in their Greek dictionacies to be quite sure of their accents, would never end. Dugald Stewart, rather than admit a relationship between Hindus and Scots, would rather believe that the whole Sanskrit language and the whole of Sanskrit literature-mind, a literature extending over three thousand years, and larger than the ancient literature of either Greece or Rome-was a forgery of those wily priests, the Brahmans. I remember, too, how, when I was at school as Leipzig (and a very good school it was, with such masters as Nobbe, Forbiger, Funkhaenel and Palm-an old school, too, which could boast of Leibnitz among its former pupils) -I remember. I say, one of our masters (Dr. Klee) telling us some afternoon, when it was too hot to do any serious work, that there was a language spoken in India which was much the same as Greek and Latin, nay, as German and Russian, At first we thought it was a joke, but when one saw the parallel columns of numer als, pronouns and verbs in Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin written on the blackboard, one felt in the presence of facts, before which one had to bow. All one's ideas of Adam and Eve, and the Paradise, and the tower of Babel, and Shem, Ham and Japhet, with Homer and Eneas and Virgil. too, seemed to be whirling round and round, till at last one picked up the fragments and tried to build up a new world, and to live with a new historical consciousness. - Contem-

Some Typical Paris Charges. I remember wasa I first came to

Paris being decidedly amused at the ex-

perience of an American lady who had

an electric bell in her apartment. The

bell refused to ring one day, so she sent

for the man who had put it up to set it to rights. He showed her that there was nothing the matter with the bell, some mechanical interference having prevented it from sounding. The next day she got his bill. After charging for the time lost in going to and from his shop (a legitimate charge enough), he had a ded to this item: "For looking at the bell"—one dollar. But this bill was surpassed by one that was lately presented to a French lady whom I know quite well. She was taken ill last spring with typhoid fever, and was confined to bed for some six weeks. During all this time a female chiropodist, whom she had sometimes employed. testified the most touching interest in the case. She was never admitted to the sick-room, but she used to come to the door daily and inquire into the condition of the invalid. Finally the patient became convalescent, and one day the quarters, but it was at last obliged to chiropodist called and presented a bill give way before the growing scarcity of the chiropodist called and presented a bill give way before the growing scarcity of startling dimensions. My friend was timber. Toward the beginning of the nly employed the woman occasionally. peated frequently, with a charge of one dollar each time. "What does this mean?" she inquired of the chiropodist. Madame, those are the visits that I made while Madame was so ill." "What! you expect to be paid for calling to see how I was?" "Most certainly.

Madame." "Who sent for you or asked you to come "No one: it was only the great interest that I took in Madame." "And you want to be paid one dollar a visit for that interest? It is preposterous. I shall not pay you a single cent for anything of the kind." So, despite the in lignant protests of the chiropodist, my friend struck out every one of the charges for "Inquiries after Madame," which made up no less a total than forty-two dollars. The bill, thus shorn of three-fourths of its proportions, was then paid, and the woman prepared to go. "And when will Madame require my services again?" she asked. "Never—you have tried to swindle me, and I shall never employ you any more." Whereupon she burst into tears and departed, declaring that it was her great love for Madame that had induced her to make these constant inquiries, and, of course, she expected to paid for the time she had lost in making them.-Paris Cor. Philadelphia Tel graph.

> ing larger every year. sugar, one cup of butter, three eggs, one cup of cold water, teaspoonful of soda, three cups of raisins, chopped. three cups of flour, and spice to suit Gountry Gentleman.

-The apple crop, notwithstanding the

that, take the country through, the crop

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

-Mallard duck or any kind of game should be served with grape jelly.

-For cap puddings that are quickly made beat up four spoonfuls of flour, with a pint of milk and four eggs; add nutmeg and sugar to suit the taste; butter tea cups and fill them three-quarters full, and bake for a quarter of an hour.

-Ham toast, which is very pice for breakfast, is made of one slice of cold ham cut into small pieces, one egg, a little thin cream, and a little peoper and salt; mix together on the stove until it thickens, and then pour over toast buttered and cut in slices.

-To make good turkey-soup take the bones and cook for about an hour in just enough water to cover them, then add a little of the dressing and a beaten egg, and if desired a little finely chopped celery. After taking from the fire, season with butter, pepper and salt.

-Poultry breeders do not seem to appreciate the great value of bones for their fowls, and but a limited few ever make use of them for this purnose. No matter whether the birds are confined or not, they are sure to be benefited by a moderate quantity of bones, though those which are in close confinement need them

-For a delicious white cake take one cup of white sugar, one-third of a cup of melted butter, whipped to a cream, onethird of a cup of milk, and stir thoroughly: then add one cap of flour, sifted. one-third of a cup of corn-starch and one the state of th with lemon and bake slowly.

-For excellent lemon creams. four lemons very thin, and put the peel in twelve tablespoonfuls of water; squeeze the juice into eight ounces of finely-powdered sugar; take the yelks of ten eggs, well beaten, and add the peel, water and juice gradually, and strain through a muslin cloth into a stew-pan; stir one way over a slow tire until it comes quite thick, taking care not to let it boil; serve in custard cups.

-One of the best omelets we have ever eaten is myle after Catherine Owen's recipe: Take the crumb of a slice of bread, soak it in hot milk (cold will do, but hot is better), beat up whites of four eggs to a high froth; mix the bread with all the milk it will absorb, no more, into a paste, add the yelks of eggs with a little salt, set the pan on the fire & with an ounce of butter. Let it get very hot, then mix the whites of eggs with the velks and bread lightly, pour in the pan, and move about for a minute; if the oven is hot when the omelet is brown underneath set the pan in the oven for five minutes, or until the top is set; then double half over, and serve. The advantage of this omelet is that it keeps plump and tender till cold, so that five minutes of waiting does not turn it into leather, the great objection to omelets generally. -N. Y. Examiner.

Preparing Poultry for Market.

Most or all farmers have occasion to sell some poultry, either alive or dressed, in market or to individuals, and how to dispose of it to the best advantage is often a question. Undoubtedly where one can gain a set of customers who will, with other products, take a certain quantity of poultry at regular intervals till the stock is exhausted, this is the most profitable way; this course may be a lopted where the market is near and good, but where the market is far away, other modes must be resorted to. All who desire to receive the highest price for their dressed poultry must observe a little care in fattening their fowls and preparing them for market. It will hardly do to offer old hens for spring chickens; nor will it do to send undressed, more properly. Where care is used in having them neatly dressed, and giving them a clean appearance, they will sell readily at the highest rates, often at double the price of an inferior lot, although the latter may be equally well fattened.

Preparatory to killing, the fowls should have a fast of twelve to eighteen hours. No more fowls should be killed at a time than can be picked and drawn before they become cold and stiff. Picking is much easier done while the fowls are warm. The best way of killing a hen, and bleeding at the same time, is to confine the feet and wings, hanging it up head down, and then with a sharp pointed pen-knife pierce through the roof of the fowls mouth, penetrating the brain, and causing almost instant death, while the fowl bleeds thoroughly without in any way besmearing the feathers or making them otherwise objectionable in handling. Great care should be taken not to

break or tear the skin, giving them a ragged look when despoiled of feathers. If it is impracticable to pluck before the fowl is cold, I think the looks are improved by just dipping the fowl into scalding water and at once removing the feathers before the skin becomes discolored from leaving the hot and wet feathers to partially cook the skin. Geese and ducks it is often found necessary to singe, in order to remove the fine, downy feathers. I find it best often to singe hens to remove the long hairs. which sometimes give the fowl a hirsute appearance: this is best accomplished by taking a handful of shavings, or a newspaper, lighting, and passing the plucked lowi rapidly through the biaze, held by the legs and head, one in either hand, using great care not to hold in the blaze long enough to smoke the skin or give a scorched appearance. By quickly wiping the fowl, after passing through the blaze, this appearance is mostly

avoided. After being picked, the fowl should be "drawn"-insides removed, together try with crop and pipes from the neck. Then the body is to be rinsed inside, and the liver, heart and gizzard (the last having been emptied and cleaned) should be returned to the inside. This is an operation to be performed with great care. It is only necessary to make a very small opening to draw the inwards. but no instruction will take the place of

experience. The dressed fewl should now be pre-pared for market. Wrap around each bird a part of a newspaper, tving to keep the wings in place and then hang up by the heefs to drain. I should have said, while being drawn, the head should be cut off, drawing the skin of neck back, in order not to leave too much neckbone. Neatness "tells" in all the various manipulations essential in preparing the fowls for market. If the pape wrappings do not get soiled or "mussed," the fowls can be sent in the original wrappings; but where solled, renew with clean wrappings. The legs are supposed to be well tied together. Purchasers, when they look for a fowl in market, quickly notice a well dressed, neat-looking fowl, while they turn up the nose or shake the head and pass any which have a "mussed" appearance. In closing, allow me to advise that good faith should be observed both with the producer and dealer-" do as you would be done by"

The General 's Experience.

Perusing a recent copy of the Chicago Times, we observed the following statement rom Gen. Leth, of the Chicago Democrata "St. Jacobs Oil is the remedy for rhoum :tism and neuralgia, without any manner or doubt; and people who suffer from these diseases ought to be made acqualated with that Whenever I had occasion to use the Oil I found it all its proprietors claim for it."

There is a man in New Jersey so mean that he talks through his nose to save the wear and tear on his false teeth.—N. Y. his dependent.

THE Prince of remedies for rheumatism is St. Jacobs Oil. We have seen it tried, and great results accomplished. - Huntington (Ind.)

The first shell which Gilmore's "swamp angel" sent into Charleston, S. C. during the war is kept by a Charleston merchant in a keg on the sidewalk. Some day the usen who come along and punch it with their cases or umbrellas with sympathize with a London artisan to whom an English Colonel sent one of Arabit's shells to be set in a silver frame for the purpose of presenting it to the frame for the purpose of presenting it to the Prince of Wales. He was hammeri graves at when all at once he hammered a little too ard, and—beng! That is all he remembers f the occurrence. He parted with one leg. the most of an arm, and all his bair. As much of him as could be gather dup is now in the hospital, where he is visited every few days by the Colonel and the Prince of Wales, which perhaps compensates him for his injury. Some people would be willing to be blown to pieces and scooped up in a bucket if the Frince of Wales would become the fragments with a visit .- Detroit Free Press.

MR. B. R. KENTON, of Chillicothe, O., wiften

A LADY stood patiently before the receiving A Lary stood parently before the receiving teller's window in a Broadway bank the other day, but no one took any notices of her till she attracted the attention of the money taker by tapping with her parasid on the 21 ss. Why don't you say attention to me?" she said jetplantle. "I'm sorry, ma'am, but we don't pay anything here. Next window, piease," was the polite response.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

When Hops are \$1.05 per in as now, an acre will yield \$1,000 profit, and yet the best famil: McHaine on earth, Hop Bitters, contain the same quantity of Hops and are so'd at the same price fixed years ago, although Hops now are twenty times higher thou then. Rais: Hops, get rich in pocket; use Hop bitters and get rich in health.

THE mouthpiece of the telephone may be perfectly respectable, but there are a great many things said against it.—Harathea In-dependent.

Way to Shorten Life.

The receipt is simple. You have only to take a violent cold, and neglectit. Abernethy, the reat English surgeon, asked a inly who told nin she only had a cough: "What would you have! The Plague! Beware of "only cough," The worst cases can, however, be cured by Dr. WM. Hall's Balsan For The LUNG. In Whooging Cough and I croup it immediately allays irritation, and is sure to prevent a fatal termination of the disease. Sold by all druggests and dealers in medicine."

Among the noveities announced for 1883 is an almanse with a new joke in it. Sead in your orders early to avoid disappointment.— Chicago Times.

Does Your Head Achel

No matter what the cause, Sick, Nervous, Neu-ralgie, Dyspeptic. Which is it! A revolution in the treatment of nervous diseases is now taking place. Dr. C. W. Benson has discov-cred a sure remedy in his. Celery and Chamomile Pills—they permanently cure sick and nervous headene, neuralgia, dyspe sia sleep-lessuess and all nervous discases. Sold by druggists. 50 cents a box. Adhress, Balti-more, Md. By mail, two boxes for \$1, or six boxes for \$2.50.

The Detroit Free Press says a Michigan horse ate ten pounds of starch without feel-ing much stuck up.

... One man's meat is another man's poison." Kidney-Wort excels the poisonous hu-mors. The first thing to do in the si ring is to clean house. For internst cleansing and ren-ovating, no other medicine is equal to Kidthem to market carelessly dressed-or cures headache, billious attacks, co stipation

"Way is a young man like a kernel of corn?" asked a younglady. "Because," sold another, "he turns white when he pops."— Boston Gazette.

*i.adies of all sges who suffer from loss of appetite; from imperfect digestion, low spirits and nervous debilety may have life and health renewed and indefinitely extended by the use of Mrs. Lydia E. Finkham's remedies for all completints inchest to the female constitu-tion. We have not only a living faith in Mrs. Pinkhum, but we are assured that her medi-cines are at once most agreeable and efficacious

Hogo is the name of a hotel proprietor at Hazethurst, Miss., and Hominy the name of another. They should pool their issues.

DR. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir

—I have advised many liddles to try your
"Favorite Prescription" and never see it fall to do mare than you advertise.
Yours truly, Mrs. A. M. RANKIN,
141 Bates Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

WHEN Adolphus placed his arm around the neck of Angelina be said it was for a neck's preas purpose.

Personal!
THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marsball, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are affected with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vicor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty day's trial is allowed.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar Wants off the grip of pneumonia. Pike's to thache drops care in one minute.

25c. buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners and make a boot or shoe last twice as long.

Tax the new brand, "Suring Tobacco."

The Detroit Free Press says: "There is just as much sense in calling a dime a double-nicket as in calling a twenty-dollar gold piece a double-eagle." That's so! Where is the Congressman who will introduce a bill to make the legal name of the coin a "mule!"—Buston Transcript.

The prophet who thinks everything will turn out according to his expectations should try turning out molasses from a cold jug.

Grass napkins can now be had for seventy-five dollars per dozen, which is a fall of twenty five dollars in six weeks. However, the old way of wiping off your chin with your plate is good enough for winter weather.—

Detroit Free Press.

Now we the rich men of America keep a

None of the rich men of America keep a barter in the llouse, but prefer to go to a shep and wait half an hour while a man with a bald spot is having six hairs trained over it. A NEW hymn has been written entitled "Never Give Up." A fashlomable tailor tells us that he has been trying to collect some bils lately, and is satisfied that the youth of the town have caught the spirit of the

AFTER a chap gazes through a smoked glass at the sun he looks as if he had been kissing a Pittsburgh gr. -N. Y. Commercial

Sam a crafty husband to his business partner: "I have prom sed my wife an immense surprise on her birthd v." "More extravaganuer" "I shall give her nothing: it will be an immense surprise."

O-CAR WILDE says his greatest difficulty in

life is selecting his necktie. Let him go to Texas and misappropriate a mule and he'll be seved the trouble.—Boston Post. A WRITER says: "An instance of a wife being palous of a servant girl was never known in Russia." We didn't suppose the Russian servant girls were so homely.—Our

is the safest and best way in all transactions, and will be found the most economical in the end.—W. H. While, in Country Gentleman. the AGENTS SOMETHING Co. Tong- 5 Co.

Torred, middle agod, or old men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send two stamps for large trustise, giving successful treatment. World's Dispus-

SARY MEDICAL Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Ir was a Detroit girl who married at fifteen so as to have her golden wedding when it would do her some good.

Ir you are bilious, take Dr. Plerce's "Pleasant Purgative Pelicts," the original "Little Liver Pills," Of all dangersts. Some more says that "ballet girls are not so ball as they are rathfed." We hope not. They are painted frightfully.

Twenty four beautiful colors of the Dia-monds Dies, for Sik, Woll, Otton, &c. 10 cents. A child can use with perfect success. The wind seizes the four-follar umbrell a as

"MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUE" for feverishness, worms, constitution, tasteless. 23c. A PATE of Signers—the orange and banana skins.—Pack "Rought ox Rars." Clears out rats mice, hea. roaches, be 1-bugs, ants, vermin, chipments, 15c.

"Wmar's tanished but set free?"-Arab. Gate Fasher)

For Counts Astrona and Turnar Dispulptus, use " Brown's Brownian Tracker,"

Later T. with the Cate Paston Ir is a ways ", ut my or stut u." with the Frager Axie tyrease.

Use the France Axis Grease, 'as the best in the world-will went two as long as any oth er. Ask your dealer for it, and take no other.

does not stay out after dark.



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains.

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacobs On as a sofe, sure, simple and cheap Externa Remedy A trial entails but the comparative; triling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have themp and positive proof of the Claims
Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

A. VOGELER & CO.



Send one Se, stamp for Hollday Bany Lann, with Send two Se. stamps for The Pictorial Paney for 1 mo. Send three Se, stamps for Christmas No. Our Little Men and Women. Send eight Se, stamps for Hollony Wile Awake, 150 Pictures; cover in colors. To D. LOTHBOP & Co., Pub's, 32 Franklin St., Boston.

Sawing Made Easy. MOVARCH LIGHTVING SAW

GURES WHERE ALL LISE FAILS. So Dest Cough Syron. Thates good. Of the in time. Sold by druggists.

F. K. TRIFET, 25 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON, MASS 15,000 CARPENTERS SON ME OUT NAME

SOLD STATE OF THE REAL NEW YORK SAW MILLS THE STATE OF THE STAT

\$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made.
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\$4 GENTS WANTED for the Box and Friends
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A JOURNAL OF TRANSPORTATION.

Engineering and Railroad News Published at 73 Broadway, New York. IF YOU WANT A THIRD COME PARTY

For Internal and External Use.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

A NOTE OF UNPITLED WOMAN, to the Bester Store!



The above to a good filteness of the fields P. Pink-Form of Lean Mass, wherebower is not learn mann beings may be truthfully and of the least to mind Western * as one of the come of mann and the state of the She have been desired by the companies of the best section of a bicomain, and is companied to 2. The being

burden of enterior, or lot at refere from the Mar-Vagness of the colors of the political of each periods. If there is not a political design of the colors as satisfied of the colors of a first the colors of the transfer of the colors of a first the colors of the pair. It efficies extends the earth of the country the satisfied of the colors of the colors of the colors of the notice the colors of the colors of the colors of Marchael and the colors of the colors and the colors of the notice the colors of the Marchael and the colors of the color se print years weaking, and is septimily integral to the things of Line?

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permanently encoding to one. If which all three and under all circumstances, which has been been supported by that general the formal system. It comes only \$1, per tentle or ere for \$2, and is will be druggles. Any adverse permanence is to person at the names of many who have been tentered to perfort health by the use of the Vegetable is empand, can be obtained by widtessing thre P, with stamp for repay, ebained by otherwine Bro P., with stamp for repoy, at her is not in Lynn, than.

For Klancy Complaint of either set this composed is unsurpassed as abandant technical above.

"M. Fallmann shore lim," any one witter, "are the last to the world for the case of Constipation, indicates and Technical the front Bro mad Purificeworks wenders in the special in sand this tair to spal the Compound in the payments.

All most control is constituted in the set where where will

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